

TIPPECANOE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
REGULAR MEETING
JUNE 17, 2002

The Tippecanoe County Commissioners met on Monday, June 17, 2002 at 5:00 P.M. in the Tippecanoe Room in the County Office Building. Commissioners present were: President John L. Knochel, Vice President KD Benson, and Member Ruth E. Shedd; Auditor Robert A. Plantenga, Commissioners' Assistant Jennifer Weston, County Attorney David W. Luhman, and Secretary Pauline E. Rohr.

President Knochel called the meeting to order and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Commissioner Benson moved to approve the minutes of the June 3, 2002 Regular Meeting and the June 13, 2002 Special Joint Meeting with the Council as distributed, seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.

APPROVAL OF CLAIMS

- Upon the recommendation of Commissioners' Assistant Weston, Commissioner Shedd moved to approve the Claims as submitted for the periods ending June 7, 2002, June 14, 2002, and June 17, 2002, seconded by Commissioner Benson; motion carried.

HIGHWAY: Executive Director Mark Albers

AWARD BID: 2002 Bridge Rehabilitation Project (opened 6/3/2002)

Mr. Albers recommended awarding the bid to the low bidder Atlas Excavating, Inc. Their bid of \$619,507.81 was \$21,206.41 over the Engineer's estimate but under the 5% overage limit that would require the project to be re-bid.

- Commissioner Benson moved to award the 2002 Bridge Rehabilitation Project to Atlas Excavating, Inc., seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.

BID BOND: Atlas Excavating, Inc.

- Commissioner Benson moved to accept the Bid Bond from Atlas Excavating, Inc. for 5% of the bid amount of \$619,507.81, seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.

STREET ACCEPTANCE: Spinnaker Trace in The Reserve at Raineybrook, Ph 1

LETTER OF CREDIT: #484, Rbrook, LLC

- Upon Mr. Albers' recommendation, Commissioner Benson moved to accept Spinnaker Trace located in The Reserve at Raineybrook, Ph 1 with a total length of 1,395.28 feet into the County Highway System and Letter of Credit #484 in the amount of \$15,963.00 for Rbrook, LLC, seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.

CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE BONDS: Milestone Contractors, L.P. #400SR3619 & Fairfield Contractors, Inc. #3443262

- Commissioner Benson moved to accept 3 year Construction Maintenance Bond #400SR3619 for Milestone Contractors, L.P. in the amount of \$5,000 for work on the right-of-way of H. Stewart Kline & Associates drive entrance at 780' east of Old Romney Rd. on CR 350S, seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.
- Commissioner Benson moved to accept 3 year Construction Maintenance Bond #3443262 for Fairfield

Contractors, Inc. in the amount of \$50,000 to install a new water main in the County the right-of-way from Soldiers Home entrance to 600' south of CR 500 N on Soldiers Home Rd, seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.

GRANTS OF RIGHT OF WAY: By Parcelization

Key #118-03000-0033

Key #118-03000-0044

Key #118-03000-0055

Key #118-02900-0122: A part of the E ½ of the NW ¼ and part of the W ½ of the NE ¼ of Sec. 31, Twp 22 N, and part of the W ½ of the SE ¼ of Sec. 30, Twp. 22 N, R 3 W in Sheffield Twp., 30"1/2 width R-O-W on CR 700 S & CR 525 E from Gary W. & Mary L. Schroeder.

Key #114-03800-0395: A part of the NW ¼ of Sec. 19, Twp. 23 N, R 3 W, in Perry Twp., 30" ½ width R-O-W on CR 50 N from John C. & Ann J. Koci.

- Commissioner Benson moved to accept the Grants of Right-of-Way by parcelization as presented, seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

- ♦ Amerisure Companies for Kreager Brothers Excavating, Inc.
- ♦ Westfield Insurance Company for John Vanderkolk Construction
- ♦ American States a Safeco Co. for Forbes Construction, Inc.
- ♦ Hartford Fire Ins Co, Twin City Fire Insurance Co. for Insight Communications, Midwest LLC.

RESOLUTION 2002-25-CM: Designation of North & South River Road as an Indiana "Scenic Byway"

Attorney Luhman read the Resolution:

(quote)

Resolution 2002-25-CM

Be it resolved,

That the Tippecanoe County Board of Commissioners,

- in response to the great beauty of the natural landscape along the banks of the Wabash River, which geographically divides Lafayette and West Lafayette,
- and in recognition of the significant historic, archaeological and recreational characteristics of this portion of our community,
- and in response to the requests of many of our fellow citizens,

do hereby support the designation of North and South River Road (also known as State Road 43), from Interstate 65 to Ross Hills Park, as an Indiana "Scenic Byway".

Approved on the 17th of June 2002.

John L. Knochel, President

KD Benson, Vice President

Ruth E. Shedd, Member

ATTEST:

Robert A. Plantenga, Auditor

(unquote)

Bernie Dahl, 4421 Soldiers Home Rd., W. Laf., a representative of the Vision 2020 Task Force for “Scenic Byway”, requested the Commissioners’ approval of the Resolution as a show of support. The Task Force is in the process of applying to INDOT for State “Scenic Byway” designation for North and South River Road from Interstate 65 to Ross Hills Park. He thinks this designation will improve public property and parks along the way and be a tool to planning an entry into West Lafayette. The Wabash River Parkway Commission will direct enhancement of what we already have.

Mark Albers, Highway Executive Director, said the designation will protect the corridor from unwanted development and may open the door for additional funding possibilities.

- Commissioner Benson moved to approve Resolution 2002-25-CM, seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.

SUBDIVISION VARIANCE: S-3191: Orchard Subdivision, Ph 2

Chet Parsons, of Parsons, Cunningham, & Shartle Engineers, Inc., requested approval of the variance on behalf of David Kovich, the developer. Mr. Kovich is requesting a variance to reduce the required pavement width from 30 feet to 28 feet to be consistent with the rest of the subdivision. Mr. Parsons said this road is a small loop off the main feeder road.

- Commissioner Benson moved to approve the variance for Orchard Subdivision, Ph 2 seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.

RESOLUTION 2002-24-CM: Continue Home Investment Fund Housing Consortium

City of Lafayette Community Development Director Aimee Jacobsen requested approval of the Resolution that will authorize the Consortium to continue receiving home funds through HUD (Housing & Urban Development) for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003. The Housing Consortium was created in 1996 with Tippecanoe County, the City of Lafayette, and the City of West Lafayette. The Town of Battleground joined when the Consortium was renewed for three (3) years in 1999.

- Commissioner Benson moved to approve Resolution 2002-24-CM, seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT: Establishing the Lafayette Housing Consortium

Ms Jacobsen explained that this Interlocal Cooperation Agreement among the Cities of Lafayette and West Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, and the Town of Battleground continues the Consortium. It allows the term of membership to automatically renew for three (3) successive periods after 2006. As the lead entity, the City of Lafayette will notify each entity in writing of its right to opt out of the Consortium when the deadline approaches.

- Commissioner Benson moved to approve the Interlocal Cooperation Agreement among the two Cities, the County, and the Town of Battleground, seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.

REQUEST FOR EDIT FUNDS: Tippecanoe Arts Federation: Jim Bodenmiller

Mr. Bodenmiller, a spokesman for the Arts Federation, requested capital funding from the EDIT Fund for the next three (3) years that he said will enhance the capabilities to contribute to the cultural life of the community. The

Alternative Funding Task Force formed a year ago determined EDIT funding is the most viable option currently available. As a regional entertainment center, he said there will be a \$5.00 return for each \$1.00 spent totaling an estimated \$26 million for the local economy. He thinks cultural events will initiate tourism and cause tourists to stay longer. He said the arts and cultural events play a vital role in maintaining top job talent and are beneficial to children. The allocation of funds to ten (10) major arts' organizations will be administered by the Tippecanoe Arts Federation. The ten (10) major organizations will receive 75% of the funds based on criteria, other arts and cultural groups will receive 10%, emergencies and matches will receive 10%, and the remaining 5% will be used to administer the program.

President Knochel asked how they will fund their capital projects after the three years. Mr. Bodenmiller responded that they are looking for a long term funding source.

Public Comments

Dave Nelson, 1850 N Co. Line Rd. E: Mr. Nelson said the arts and cultural events are important but the County already has a large out flow of EDIT Funds. He finds it hard to believe that the arts will generate \$5.00 for every \$1.00 spent. He urged the Commissioners to ask their constituents how they should vote on this issue.

Joann Titolo, 202 Sherman St., Battleground: She said she noticed the informational rack in the hallway includes literature about the arts. She said it is true that the arts will draw tourists and generate \$5.00 for every \$1.00 spent.

Barrie Simpson, 2401 River Oaks: Mr. Simpson said the arts are non-profit and get the bang for their buck. He said no one does more fund raisers than the arts community.

Jason Bennett, 709 Wellington Ct.: Mr. Bennett believes that graduates leave the community because of the lack of cultural opportunities.

Todd Wetzell, 4315 Hadley Ct.: If we were talking about sports, he thinks the debate would be different. He said the arts make a whole community.

John Polles, 1611 Sheridan: To prove the draw the arts have, he cited that a couple from San Antonio, Texas who came to Lafayette to attend a performance by the Bach Chorale.

Dick Jaeger, 1000 Wea Ave.: All the arts' organizations need capital to maintain their facilities. Mr. Jaeger said the arts add quality of life to the community.

Commissioners' Comments

Commissioner Shedd thanked all who came in support of this issue. She said she has reservations about give this amount of money but, after listening to the comments, she has a different outlook on it.

Commissioner Benson said she has heard three (3) things that government should never touch: religion, the press, and the arts. She recognizes that approximately 99% of fiscal support for the arts in the United States comes from the private sector and she is a supporter of the arts in the community. However, she said the Commissioners are constrained to follow the law when supporting funding of projects with EDIT Funds.

PROFESSIONAL CONSULTING SERVICES AGREEMENT: D. B. Englehart & Associates

This Agreement will engage D. B. Englehart & Associates to assist in administration of the County's group health, dental, vision, life and AD & D employee benefit. The County will pay the Consultant \$600.00 per month beginning August 1, 2002.

- Commissioner Benson moved to approve the Consulting Services Agreement with D. B. Englehart & Associates, seconded by Commissioner Shedd; motion carried.

ORDINANCE 2002-24-CM: Amended Tippecanoe County Drainage Code 1st Reading

Attorney Luhman read the first page of the Ordinance that appears here in its entirety:

(quote)

ORDINANCE NO. 2002-24-CM

WHEREAS, the members of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Tippecanoe, in the State of Indiana (Commissioners) are also members of the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board (Drainage Board); and

WHEREAS, the members of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Tippecanoe, State of Indiana, did on the 7th day of November, 1988 adopt Ordinance No. 88-40-CM which established "Tippecanoe County, Indiana, A General Ordinance Establishing Storm Drainage and Sediment Control", commonly known as the "Tippecanoe County Drainage Code", in order to govern the control of run-off of storm water and to protect, conserve and promote the orderly development of the land in Tippecanoe County and its water resources and

WHEREAS, such ordinance was adopted and approved by the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board on the 7th day of November, 1988; and

WHEREAS, such ordinance was amended pursuant to Ordinance No. 89-37-CM adopted November 1, 1989; and pursuant to Ordinance 90-12-CM adopted May 4, 1990; and pursuant to Ordinance No. 92-18-CM adopted September 18, 1992; and pursuant to Ordinance No. 93-18-CM adopted April 19, 1993; and pursuant to Ordinance No. 94-04-CM adopted February 22, 1994; and pursuant to Ordinance No. 94-54-CM adopted on November 2, 1994; and pursuant to Ordinance No. 94-53-CM adopted on December 19, 1994; and pursuant to Ordinance No. 2001-18-CM adopted June 18, 2001; and

WHEREAS, the Commissioners and the Drainage Board desire to amend and re-adopt such Ordinance as amended;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED BY the Board of Commissioners of the County of Tippecanoe, State of Indiana, and the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board that:

A. Ordinance No. 88-40 CM which established "Tippecanoe County, Indiana, A General Ordinance Establishing Storm Drainage and Sediment Control", commonly known as the "Tippecanoe County Drainage Code", as from time to time amended, be, and it is hereby amended and re-adopted in the form attached hereto as "Exhibit A", as a General Ordinance of Tippecanoe County, Indiana.

B. This Ordinance shall become effective after its final passage, approval and publication as required by law.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY, INDIANA
A General Ordinance Establishing Storm
Drainage and Sediment Control

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REQUIRED ITEMS FOR SUBDIVISION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT APPROVAL

- ____ 1. Topographic map of subdivided land with off-site drainage contributing areas, and a county GIS ortho-aerial map per

information requirements outlined on pages 8, 9, 12, and 13 of the Tippecanoe County Storm Drainage Ordinance.

___ 2. Comprehensive Plan (preliminary form or combined preliminary and final form).

- ___ A. Certification of Plan and Calculations.
- ___ B. Watershed areas (before and after development).
- ___ C. Layout and design of system with 100 year elevation for receiving channel.
- ___ D. Location and design of street system with emergency routing.
- ___ E. Cross-sections and profiles for open channels.
- ___ F. Materials, elevations, and basis of design for culverts or bridges.
- ___ G. Detention ponds or basins altered or to be built with basis of design.
- ___ H. Depth and storage in ponds or basins.
- ___ I. Location and percentage of impervious area.
- ___ J. Interim plan for partial construction.
- ___ K. Valley cross sections for 100 year storm (show relationship to street, etc.).
- ___ L. Site plan with existing and proposed facilities.
- ___ M. Final drainage plans with calculations and maps.
- ___ N. Written report noting associated drainage problems, analysis procedure, assumptions, design calculations, and results showing solution.
- ___ O. Calculations or modeling results with input and output files.
- ___ P. Map of drainage area subdivision.
- ___ Q. Show all existing and proposed utilities.
- ___ R. Gutter spread calculations.
- ___ S. Erosion Control Plan.
- ___ T. Review fees letter.

Name of Subdivision _____

TIPPECANOE COUNTY, INDIANA
A General Ordinance Establishing Storm
Drainage and Sediment Control

Section 1. Purpose:

The purpose of this ordinance is to reduce the hazard to public health and safety caused by excessive storm water runoff, to enhance economic objectives, and to protect, conserve and promote the orderly development of land and water resources within the regulatory area. This ordinance regulates:

- a. Storm water drainage improvements related to development of lands located within Tippecanoe County.
- b. Drainage control systems installed during new construction and grading of lots and other parcels of land.
- c. Erosion and sediment control systems installed during new construction and grading of lots and other parcels of land.
- d. The design, construction and maintenance of storm water drainage facilities and systems.

Section 2. Conflicting Ordinances/Requirements:

The provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed as additional requirements to minimum standards required by other County ordinances and the Indiana General Permit Rule for Stormwater Runoff Associated with Construction Activity (Rule 5), 327 IAC 15-5 (or most recent revision). In case of conflicting requirements, the most restrictive shall apply.

Section 3. Compliance with this and Other Ordinances:

In addition to the requirements of this ordinance, compliance with the requirements set forth in the Unified Zoning Ordinance of Tippecanoe County, Unified Subdivision Ordinance of Tippecanoe County and other applicable ordinances with respect to submission and approval of preliminary and final subdivision plats, improvement plans, building and zoning permits, construction, inspections, appeals, and similar matters, and compliance with applicable State of Indiana statutes and regulations shall be required. No building permit shall be issued for the construction, extension, remodeling, alteration or repair of any proposed or existing building in Tippecanoe County, except single family dwelling houses in approved subdivisions, until the plans for such construction, extension, remodeling, alteration or repair have been approved in writing by the Tippecanoe County Surveyor and the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board.

Section 4. Definitions:

For the purpose of this ordinance, the following definitions shall apply.

Administering authority means the designated unit of given the authority to issue permits.

Agricultural land-disturbing activities means the disturbance of land, including the clearing of land, for the production of animal or plant life, including forestry, pasturing of livestock, and planting, growing, cultivating, and harvesting crops for human or livestock consumption. This also includes the construction of farm facilities such as dwellings, barns, sheds or other structures.

Board - The Drainage Board of Tippecanoe County, Indiana and any subordinate employee to whom they shall specifically delegate a responsibility authorized by this ordinance.

Capacity of a Storm Drainage Facility - The maximum flow that can be conveyed or stored by a storm drainage facility without causing damage to public or private property.

Channel - A natural or artificial watercourse which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of water. It has a defined bed and banks which serve to confine the water.

Compensatory Storage - An artificial volume of storage within a floodplain used to balance the loss of natural flood storage capacity when artificial fill or substructures are placed within the floodplain.

Contiguous - Adjoining or in actual contact with.

Culvert - A closed conduit used for the passage of surface drainage water under a roadway, railroad, canal, or other impediment.

Detention Basin - A facility constructed or modified to restrict the flow of storm water to a prescribed maximum rate, and to detain concurrently the excess waters that accumulate behind the outlet.

Detention Storage - The temporary detention of storm water in storage basins, on rooftops, in streets, parking lots, school yards, parks, open spaces, or other areas under predetermined and controlled conditions, with the rate of drainage therefrom regulated by appropriately installed devices.

Drainage Area - The area from which water is carried off by a drainage system; a watershed or catchment area.

Drop Manhole - Manhole having a vertical drop pipe connecting the inlet pipe to the outlet pipe. The vertical drop pipe shall be located immediately outside the manhole.

Dry-Bottom Detention Basin - A basin designed to be completely dewatered after having provided its planned detention of runoff during a storm event.

Duration - The time period of a rainfall event.

Erosion means the detachment and movement of soil, sediment, or rock fragments by water, wind, ice or gravity.

Erosion control measure means a practice or a combination of practices to control erosion and resulting sedimentation.

Erosion control plan means a written description of pertinent information concerning erosion control measures designed to meet the requirements of this Ordinance.

Flood Elevation - The elevation at all locations delineating the maximum level of high waters for a flood of given return period.

Flood of Flood Waters - The water of any watercourse which is above the banks of the watercourse. It also means the water of any lake which is above and outside the banks thereof.

Flood Hazard Area - Any flood plain, floodway, floodway fringe, or any combination thereof which is subject to inundation by the regulatory flood; or any flood plain as delineated by Zone X on a Flood

Hazard Boundary Map.

Flood Plain - The area adjoining the river or stream which has been or may hereafter be covered by flood water; comprising the regulatory floodway and floodway fringe.

Flood Protection Grade - The elevation of the lowest floor of a building, including the basement, which shall be two feet above the elevation of the regulatory flood.

Floodway - See Regulatory Floodway.

Floodway Fringe - That portion of the flood plain lying outside the floodway, which is inundated by the regulatory flood.

Footing Drain - A drain pipe installed around the exterior of a basement wall foundation to relieve water pressure caused by high groundwater elevation.

Grade - The inclination or slope of a channel, canal, conduit, etc., or natural ground surface usually expressed in terms of the percentage the vertical rise (or fall) bears to the corresponding horizontal distance.

Impact Areas - Areas defined and mapped by the Drainage Board which are unlikely to be easily drained because of one or more factors including but not limited to any of the following: soil type, topography, land where there is not adequate outlet, a floodway or floodplain, land within 75 feet of each bank of any regulated drain or within 75 feet from the center line of any regulated tile ditch.

Impervious - A term applied to material through which water cannot pass, or through which water passes with difficulty.

Inlet - An opening into a storm sewer system for the entrance of surface storm water runoff, more completely described as a storm sewer inlet.

Junction Chamber - A converging section of conduit, usually large enough for a person to enter, used to facilitate the flow from one or more conduits into a main conduit.

Land-disturbing activity means any man-made change of the land surface, including removing vegetative cover, excavating, filling, transporting and grading.

Lateral Storm Sewer - A sewer that has inlets connected to it but has no other storm sewer connected.

Manhole - Storm sewer structure through which a person may enter to gain access to an underground storm sewer or enclosed structure.

Major Drainage System - Drainage system carrying runoff from an area of one or more square miles.

Minor Drainage Systems - Drainage systems having an area of less than one square mile.

Off-Site - Everything not on site.

On-Site - Located within the controlled or urbanized area where runoff originates.

Outfall - The point or location where storm runoff discharges from a sewer or drain. Also applies to the outfall sewer or channel which carries the storm runoff to the point of outfall.

Peak Flow - The maximum rate of flow of water at a given point in a channel or conduit resulting from a predetermined storm or flood.

Radius of Curvature - Length of radius of a circle used to define a curve.

Rainfall Intensity - The cumulative depth of rainfall occurring over a given duration, normally expressed in inches per hour.

Reach - Any length of river, channel or storm sewer.

Regulated Area - All of Tippecanoe County, except for land areas lying within the jurisdiction or incorporated area of any incorporated City or Town.

Regulated Drain - A drain subject to the provisions of the Indiana Drainage Code, I.C.-36-9-27.

Regulatory Flood - That flood having a peak discharge which can be equaled or exceeded on the average of once in a one hundred (100) year period, as calculated by a method and procedure which is acceptable to the Board. If a permit from the National Resources Commission for construction in the floodway is required (see Section VI), then the regulatory flood peak discharge should be calculated by a method acceptable to the Board and the Natural Resources Commission. This regulatory flood is equivalent to a flood having a probability of occurrence of one percent (1%) in any given year.

Regulatory Floodway - The channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplains adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to carry and discharge efficiently the peak flow of the regulatory flood of any river or stream.

Release Rate - The amount of storm water release from a storm water control facility per unit of time.

Return Period - The average interval of time within which a given rainfall event will be equaled or exceeded once. A flood having a return period of 100 years has a one percent probability of being

equaled or exceeded in any one year.

Runoff means waters derived from melting snow or rain falling within a tributary drainage basin that exceed the infiltration capacity of the soils of that basin, flow over the surface of the ground, or are collected in channels or conduits.

Runoff Coefficient - A decimal fraction relating the amount of rain which appears as runoff and reaches the storm sewer system to the total amount of rain falling. A coefficient of 0.5 implies that 50 percent of the rain falling on a given surface appears as storm water runoff.

Sediment - Material of soil and rock origin, transported, carried or deposited by water.

Siphon - A closed conduit or portion of which lies above the hydraulic grade line, resulting in a pressure less than atmospheric and requiring a vacuum within the conduit to start flow. A siphon utilizes atmospheric pressure to effect or increase the flow of water through a conduit. An inverted siphon is used to carry storm water flow under an obstruction such as a sanitary sewer.

Site means the entire area included in the legal description of the land on which land-disturbing activity has been proposed in the permit application.

Spillway - A waterway in or about a hydraulic structure, for the escape of excess water.

Stilling Basin - A basin used to slow water down or dissipate its energy.

Storage Duration - The length of time that water may be stored in any storm water control facility, computed from the time water first begins to be stored.

Storm Sewer - A closed conduit for conveying collected storm water.

Storm Water Drainage System - All means, natural or man-made, used for conducting storm water to, through or from a drainage area to any of the following: conduits and appurtenant features, canals, channels, ditches, storage facilities, swales, streams, culverts, streets and pumping stations.

Storm Water Runoff - The water derived from rains falling within a tributary basin, flowing over the surface of the ground or collected in channels or conduits.

SWCD means Soil and Water Conservation District, a subdivision of state government charged with the responsibility of establishing programs and setting policy to protect the natural resources within Tippecanoe County boundaries.

Tributary - Contributing storm water from upstream land areas.

Urbanization - The development, change or improvement of any parcel of land consisting of one or more lots for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, recreational or public utility purposes.

Watercourse - Any river, stream, creek, brook, branch, natural or man-made drainage way in or into which storm water runoff or floodwaters flow either regularly or intermittently.

Watershed - See Drainage Area.

Wet-Bottom Detention Basin (Retention Basin) - A basin designed to retain a permanent pool of water after having provided its planned detention of runoff during a storm event.

5. Storm Water Control Policy:

It is recognized that, with the possible exception of the major watercourses such as the Wabash River and Tippecanoe River, the smaller streams and drainage channels serving Tippecanoe County do not have sufficient capacity to receive and convey storm water runoff resulting from continued urbanization. Accordingly, the storage and controlled release rate of excess storm water runoff shall be required for all new business, commercial and industrial developments, residential subdivisions, planned unit development, and any redevelopment or other new construction located within Tippecanoe County. Possible exceptions to the requirement are minor subdivisions and parcelization as described in the Unified Subdivision Ordinance. The Drainage Board, after thorough investigation and evaluation, may waive the requirement of controlled runoff for minor subdivisions and parcelization.

The release rate of storm water from developments, and re-developments may not exceed the storm water runoff from the land area in its present state of development. The developer must submit to the Drainage Board, detailed computations of runoff before and after development or redevelopment which demonstrates that runoff will not be increased. These computations must show that the peak runoff rate after development for the 10-year and 100-year return period storms of critical duration must not exceed the 2-year and 10-year return period pre-development peak runoff rates, respectively. The critical duration storm is that storm duration that requires the greatest detention storage. Computation of peak discharges for areas up to and including 200 acres may be based on the Rational Method, typical runoff coefficients listed herein, and ten-

year return rainfall data. For areas larger than 200 acres and for detention storage calculations on sites greater than 5 acres, hydrograph techniques and/or computer drainage modeling methods must be used. Hydrograph techniques and computer modeling methods used to determine storm water runoff shall be proven methods, subject to approval of the Drainage Board.

Section 6. Information Requirements:

The following information and data prepared by a licensed professional engineer or land surveyor engaged in storm drainage design shall accompany plans of (1) each proposed major or minor subdivision lying within the Regulated Area prior to Final Plat Approval by the Area Plan Commission, and (2) each building permit application for construction of a commercial or industrial facility which is to be constructed on real estate which lies within the Regulated Area and which has not been subdivided pursuant to the Subdivision Ordinance of Tippecanoe County or prior sub-division control ordinances.

6)a. Contour Map:

A topographic map of the land to be subdivided and such adjoining land whose topography may affect the layout or drainage of the development. The contour intervals shall be one foot when slope is less than four percent and shall be two feet when slope exceeds four percent. On this map, the following shall be shown:

1. The location of streams and other flood water runoff channels, the extent of the floodplains at the established 100-year flood elevation where available, and the limits of the floodway, all properly identified.
2. The normal shoreline of lakes, ponds, swamps, and detention basins, their floodplains, and lines of inflow and outflow if any.
3. The location of regulated drains, farm drains, inlets and outfalls, if any of record.
4. Storm, sanitary and combined sewers and outfalls, if any of record.
5. Septic tank systems and outlets, if any of record.
6. Seeps, springs, flowing and other wells, that are visible or of record.
7. Soil names and their hydrologic classification for the proposed development when hydrologic methods requiring soils information are used.

6)b. Preliminary Drainage Plan:

A comprehensive plan, in preliminary form (or in combined preliminary and final form), designed to handle safely the storm water runoff and detain the increased storm water runoff. The plan shall provide or be accompanied by maps or other descriptive material indicating the feasibility of the drainage plan and showing the following:

1. The extent and area of each watershed affecting the design of detention facilities as shown on USGS Quadrangle Maps or other more detailed maps as required by the Board.
2. The preliminary layout and design of street storm sewers, where proposed, and other storm drains to be built, the outfall and outlet locations and approximate elevations, the receiving stream or channel and its 100 year return period water elevation.
3. The location and design of the proposed street system where pavements are to be depressed sufficiently to convey or temporarily store overflow from the heavier rainstorms and outlets for such overflow.

4. Existing streams and floodplains to be maintained, and new channels to be constructed, their locations, cross sections and profiles.
5. Proposed culverts and bridges to be built, their materials, elevations, waterway openings and basis of their design.
6. Existing detention ponds and basins to be maintained, enlarged, or otherwise altered and new ponds or basins to be built and the basis of their design.
7. The estimated depth and amount of storage required by design of the new ponds or basins.
8. The estimated location and percentage of impervious surfaces existing and expected to be constructed when the development is completed.
9. Any interim plan which is to be incorporated into the development pending completion of the development and the final drainage plan.

6)c. Hydrologic/Hydraulic Analysis:

The following additional documents must be submitted with all applications filed with the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board:

1. A hydraulic report detailing existing and proposed drainage patterns on the subject site. The report should include a description of present land use and proposed land use. Any off-site drainage entering the site should be addressed as well. This report should be comprehensive and detail all of the steps the engineer took during the design process.
2. All hydrologic and hydraulic computations should be included in the submittal. These calculations should include, but are not limited to: runoff curve numbers and runoff coefficients, runoff calculations, stage-discharge relationships, times-of-concentration and storage volumes.
3. Copies of all computer runs. These computer runs should include both the input and the outputs. Electronic copies of the computer runs with input files will expedite the review process.
4. A set of plan drawings stamped by a Registered Professional Engineer or Registered Professional Surveyor showing all proposed detention areas, storm sewers, inlets, outfall structures, open ditches, culverts and bridges.
5. A set of exhibits should be included showing the drainage subareas and a schematic detailing of how the computer models were set up.
6. A conclusion report summarizing the hydraulic design and detailing how this design satisfies the Tippecanoe County Drainage Ordinance.

No application shall be considered by the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board or the Tippecanoe County Surveyor until all of the above-listed items have been submitted to the Tippecanoe Drainage Board.

6)d. Methodology:

The following methodologies must be used and submitted with all applications filed for approval with the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board:

1. Time-of-Concentration: All stormwater management projects within Tippecanoe

County must be done using the time-of-concentration methodology outlined in the NRCS TR-55 manual. The TR-55 methodology examines the factors which affect time of concentration – surface roughness, channel shape and flow patterns as well as watershed slope. Through the examination of sheet, shallow, concentrated and open channel flows, a more refined time of concentration may be determined. The methodology represents the best attempt of a federal agency to standardize times-of-concentration procedures.

2. Storm Sewer: The Rational Method is acceptable for storm sewer design as long as the TR-55 time-of-concentration methodology is used. Determination of hydraulic capacity for storm sewers sized by the Rational Method should continue to be done using Manning's Equation (see Table 3). A minimum drop of 1/10th of a foot through manholes should be provided.

Computer models may be utilized for storm sewer sizing analysis. The use of any models should be approved by the Tippecanoe County Surveyor's Office prior to their utilization.

3. Inlets: Inlet design and spacing may be done using the Rational Method. Use of the HEC-12 computer program is an acceptable method as well. Gutter spread on continuous grades may be determined using the modified Manning's Equation or by using the attached Figure 1.
4. Detention Storage: All detention storage calculations for sites >5 acres and for sites with existing depressional storage must be done using a computer model that can generate hydrographs based on the NRCS TR-55 time-of-concentration and curve number calculation methodologies and the Huff Third Quartile (50%) rainfall distribution. The Huff Third Quartile (50%) rainfall distribution is listed in Table 1. Various storm durations, up to and including the 24-hour duration, must be used to determine the duration which gives the highest storage volume.

The Rational Method as described in Section 5 Stormwater Control Policy, Section 7 Determination of Runoff Quantities, Subsection a, and Section 14 Stormwater Detention, Subsection e(1) of the Ordinance is an acceptable method of determining detention storage volume for sites of <5 acres of commonly owned contiguous property where no depressional storage exists on the site.

5. Release Rate: A computer model that can generate hydrographs based on the NRCS TR-55 time-of-concentration and curve number calculation, along with the Huff Third Quartile (50%) rainfall distribution, must be used to determine the 2-year and 10-year return period predevelopment release rate for sites ≥ 5 acres and or sites with existing depressional storage.

The Rational Method may be used to determine the 2-year and 10-year return period predevelopment release rate for sites with ≤ 5 acres of commonly owned contiguous property and no existing depressional storage.

6. Depressional Storage: For sites where depressional storage exists and the predevelopment rate is less than the maximum allowable predevelopment release rate, the allowable after-development release rate and corresponding site runoff storage volume shall be based on the existing predevelopment release rate for the site.

6)e. Valley Cross Section:

One or more typical cross sections of all existing and proposed channels or other open drainage facilities carried to a point above the 100-year high water and showing the elevation of the existing land and the proposed changes thereto, together with the high water elevations

expected from the 100 year storm under the controlled conditions called for by this ordinance, and the relationship of structures, streets, and other facilities.

6)f. Site Plans:

Two (2) layout drawings are required:

1. A plan drawn to scale showing dimensions of the site with existing and proposed storm drainage facilities.
2. A general site plan exhibit with the proposed construction area superimposed on a county GIS ortho-aerial map at a scale of 1"=100'. The exhibit should provide 2-foot contour information and include all roads and buildings within a minimum 500' radius beyond the project boundaries.

6)g. Final Drainage Plans:

Upon approval of the preliminary drainage plans by the Drainage Board, final drainage plans shall be submitted to the Drainage Board. The final plans shall provide or be accompanied by calculations, maps and/or other descriptive material showing the following:

1. The extent and area of each watershed tributary to the drainage channels in the development.
2. The street storm sewers and other storm drains to be built, the basis of their design, outfall and outlet locations and elevations, receiving stream or channel and its high water elevations, and the functioning of the drains during high water conditions.
3. The parts of the proposed street system where pavements are planned to be depressed sufficiently to convey or temporarily store overflow from storm sewers and over the curb runoff resulting from the heavier rainstorms and the outlets for such overflow.
4. Existing streams and floodplains to be maintained, and new channels to be constructed, their locations, cross sections and profiles.
5. Proposed culverts and bridges to be built, their materials, elevations, waterway openings and basis of their design.
6. Existing detention basins and ponds to be maintained, enlarged, or otherwise altered and new basins or ponds to be built and the basis of their design.
7. The estimated location and percentage of impervious surfaces existing and expected to be constructed when the development is completed.
8. The slope, type and size of all sewers and other waterways.
9. For all detention basins, a plot or tabulation of storage volumes with corresponding water surface elevations and a plot or tabulation of the basin outflow rates for those water surface elevations.
10. An erosion control plan (see Section 15).
11. For developments within the watershed of a legal drain, pre-developed and post-developed areas (on a lot-by-lot basis) which will continue to discharge stormwater into the legal drain.

6)h. Written Report:

A written report must be included with each preliminary and final drainage plan. The report

will contain a summary description of:

1. The significant drainage problems associated with the project;
2. The analysis procedure used to evaluate these problems and to propose solutions;
3. Any assumptions or special conditions associated with the use of these procedures, especially the hydrologic or hydraulic methods;
4. The proposed design of the drainage control system; and
5. The results of the analysis of the proposed drainage control system showing that it does solve the project's drainage problems. Any hydrologic or hydraulic calculations or modeling results will be included as appendices to the written report and must be adequately cited and described in the summary description. If hydrologic or hydraulic models are used, the input and output files for all necessary runs must be included in the appendices. A map showing any drainage area subdivisions used in the analysis must accompany the report.

6j. Submittal and Consideration of Plans:

Three (3) copies of each submittal, including the written report, appendices and construction plans, are required. A copy must be submitted to the Tippecanoe County Surveyor, the consultant, and the Tippecanoe County Highway Department, respectively. Additionally, a digital copy of the construction plans is required in a format approved by the County Surveyor.

No application shall be considered by the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board or the Tippecanoe County Surveyor until it meets all of the above requirements.

Preliminary and final drainage plans and/or construction plans shall be submitted to the Drainage Board at least thirty (30) days prior to their regularly scheduled meeting. The Surveyor shall furnish the Applicant in writing at least ten (10) days prior to the scheduled meeting a complete list of his objections to the plans and accompanying data submitted to him by Applicant. All preliminary plans, final plans and/or construction plans in compliance with the standards of this ordinance shall be approved by the Drainage Board. The Drainage Board and/or the county Surveyor shall stamp such approval on a copy of such plans and deliver the same to the Applicant. The Board shall approve or disapprove any preliminary plans, final plans and/or construction plans within sixty (60) days of the date when these plans and all necessary documents required to be submitted therewith pursuant to this Section 6 are delivered to the Surveyor in a form which complies with all requirements of this Ordinance, unless Applicant consents to a continuance or extension. All approvals and disapprovals with written reasons shall be incorporated into the Drainage Board minutes.

The Tippecanoe County Surveyor is authorized to review engineering summaries of projects and based upon the same grant exemptions from any and all requirements of this ordinance and/or waive any requirements of this ordinance. Any applicant may appeal the decision of the Surveyor to the Drainage Board which shall also be authorized to grant exemptions from any and all requirements of this ordinance and/or waive any requirements of this ordinance in its discretion.

6j. Construction Sequencing:

The County reserves the right to stipulate the construction sequence of stormwater drainage improvements for all approved developments in order to minimize the impact of earth disturbing activities on storm water quality and downstream landowners. The applicant shall submit a construction sequencing plan for stormwater drainage improvements to the County Surveyor upon submittal of final drainage plans.

6)k. Engineering Review Fees:

As a condition of the submittal and the review of drainage plans by the Drainage Board and the County Surveyor's Office, the applicant shall agree to pay the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board the actual costs incurred by the Drainage Board and the Tippecanoe County Surveyor with respect to the review of all drainage submittals, preliminary plans, final plans, and/or construction plans and accompanying information and data.

After the meeting at which the Board is scheduled to consider approval of the applicant's final drainage plan, the Tippecanoe County Surveyor will furnish a written statement to the applicant specifying the total cost of professional engineering fees incurred by the Drainage Board and/or the Tippecanoe County Surveyor in connection with the review of the applicant's submittals, plans and accompanying information and data, including the total hours expended by such professional engineer and support staff, and the amount required to be paid by applicant.

As a condition of approval of final drainage plans by the Drainage Board, applicant shall pay to the Tippecanoe County Treasurer the sum set forth in said statement. The County Surveyor may issue such a billing statement before the project advances to the final approval stage, and such payment is due by applicant upon receipt of said billing statement regardless of whether the project is advanced to the final approval stage.

The County Surveyor shall have the right to not accept the drainage improvements or to not approve the advancement of any project for which the professional engineering fees have not been paid.

Section 7. Determination of Runoff Quantities:

Runoff quantities shall be computed for the area of the parcel under development plus the area of the watershed flowing into the parcel under development. The quantity of runoff which is generated as the result of a given rainfall intensity may be calculated as follows:

7)a. Development Sites Less than or Equal to 5 Acres in Size, With a Contributing Drainage Area Less than or Equal to 50 Acres and No Depressional Storage

The Rational Method may be used. A computer model, such as TR-20 (NRCS), HEC-HMS (COE), and HEC-1 (COE), that can generate hydrographs based on the NRCS TR-55 time of concentration and curve number calculation methodologies may also be used with the Huff Third Quartile (50%) Rainfall Distribution. In the Rational Method, the peak rate of runoff, Q, in cubic feet per second (cfs) is computed as:

$$Q = CIA$$

where: C = runoff coefficient, representing the characteristics of the drainage area and defined as the ratio of runoff to rainfall.

I = average intensity of rainfall in inches per hour for a duration equal to the time of concentration (tc) for a selected rainfall frequency.

A = tributary drainage area in acres.

Values for the runoff coefficient "C" are provided in Tables 2 and 2A, which show values for different types of surfaces and local soil characteristics. The composite "C" value used for a given drainage area with various surface types shall be the weighted average value for the total area calculated from a breakdown of individual areas having different surface types. Table 3 provides runoff coefficients and inlet times for different land use classifications. Rainfall intensity shall be determined from the rainfall frequency data shown in Table 6A.

In general, the time of concentration (tc) methodology to be used for all stormwater

management projects within Tippecanoe County shall be as outlined in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) - NRCS TR-55 Manual. In urban or developed areas, the methodology to be used shall be the sum of the inlet time and flow time in the stormwater facility from the most remote part of the drainage area to the point under consideration. The flow time in the storm sewers may be estimated by the distance in feet divided by velocity of flow in feet per second. The velocity shall be determined by the Manning's Equation (see Table 4). Inlet time is the combined time required for the runoff to reach the inlet of the storm sewer. It includes overland flow time and flow time through established surface drainage channels such as swales, ditches and sheet flow across such areas as lawns, fields, and other graded surfaces.

7)b. Development Sites Greater Than 5 Acres in Size or Contributing Drainage Area Greater than 50 Acres or With Significant Depressional Storage

The runoff rate for these development sites and contributing drainage areas shall be determined by a computer model that can generate hydrographs based on the NRCS TR-55 time of concentration and curve number calculation methodologies and the Huff Third Quartile (50%) Rainfall Distribution. Rainfall depth for various frequencies and durations shall be taken from Table 6. Examples of computer models that can generate such hydrographs include TR-20 (NRCS), HEC-HMS (COE), and HEC-1 (COE). Other models may be acceptable and should be approved by the Tippecanoe County Surveyor prior to their utilization.

7)c. Development Sites with Drainage Areas Greater than or Equal to One Square Mile

For the design of any major drainage system, as defined in Section 4, the discharge must be obtained from, or be approved by, the IDNR. Other portions of the site must use the discharge methodology in the applicable section of this Article.

Section 8. Amount of Runoff to be Accommodated by Various Parts of Drainage Facility:

Various parts of a drainage facility must accommodate runoff water as follows:

8)a.

The minor drainage system such as inlets, catch basins, street gutters, swales, sewers and small channels which collect storm water must accommodate peak runoff from a 10-year return frequency storm. Duration shall be equal to or greater than the time of concentration or one hour if the time of concentration is less than one hour. A 1st quartile storm distribution shall be used for computer modeling.

These minimum requirements must be satisfied:

1. The allowable spread of water on Collector Streets is limited to maintaining two clear 10 foot moving lanes of traffic. One lane is to be maintained on Local Roads, while Places can have a water spread equal to one-half of their width.
2. Open channels carrying greater than 30 cubic feet per second shall be capable of accommodating peak runoff for a 50-year return frequency storm within the drainage easement.
3. Culverts shall be capable of accommodating peak runoff from a 50-year return frequency storm when crossing under a road which is part of the rural functional classification.

8)b.

Major Drainage systems are defined in Paragraph 4 and shall be design in accordance with Indiana Department of Natural Resources Standards.

Section 9. Level of Protection for Urban Areas:**9)a.**

First floor elevations of all living units and commercially or industrially used buildings shall be such that all floors including basements shall have 2 feet of freeboard above the 100 year flood elevation or at the flood protection grade.

9)b.

The land grade at houses shall be based upon the maximum flood of record or upon a flood which may occur once in 100 years, whichever is greater, together with a freeboard of two to three feet.

Section 10. Storm Sewer Design Standards:

All storm sewers, whether private or public, and whether constructed on private or public property shall conform to the design standards and other requirements contained herein.

10)a. Manning's Equation:

The hydraulic capacity of storm sewers shall be determined using Manning's Equation:

$$V = 1.486/n R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$

V = mean velocity of flow in feet per second

R = the hydraulic radius in feet

S = the slope of the energy grade line in feet per foot

N = roughness coefficient

The hydraulic radius, R, is defined as the cross sectional area of flow divided by the wetted flow surface or wetted perimeter. Typical "n" values and maximum permissible velocities for storm sewer materials are listed in Table 4.

10)b. Minimum Size:

The minimum size of all storm sewers shall be 12 inches. Rate of release for detention storage shall be controlled by an orifice plate or other devices, subject to approval of the Drainage Board, where the 12 inch pipe will not limit rate of release as required.

10)c. Grade:

Sewer grade shall be such that, in general, a minimum of one and one half feet of cover is maintained over the top of the pipe. Pipe cover less than the minimum may be used only upon approval of the Drainage Board. Uniform slopes shall be maintained between inlets, manholes, and inlets to manholes. Final grade shall be set with full consideration of the capacity required, sedimentation problems and other design parameters. Minimum and maximum allowable slopes shall be those capable of producing velocities of two and one half and 15 feet per second, respectively, when the sewer is flowing full.

10)d. Alignment:

Storm sewers shall be straight between manholes insofar as possible. Where long radius curves are necessary to conform to street layout, the minimum radius of curvature shall be no less than 100 feet for sewers 42 inches and larger in diameter. Deflection of pipe sections shall not exceed the maximum deflection recommended by the pipe manufacturer. The deflection shall be uniform and finished installation shall follow a smooth curve.

10)e. Manholes:

Manholes shall be installed to provide access to continuous underground storm sewers for the purpose of inspection and maintenance. Manholes shall be provided at the following locations:

- (1) Where two or more storm sewers converge.
- (2) At the point of beginning or at the end of a curve, and at the point of reverse curvature (PC, PT, PRC).
- (3) Where pipe size changes.
- (4) Where an abrupt change in alignment occurs.
- (5) Where a change in grade occurs.
- (6) At suitable intervals in straight sections of sewer.

The maximum distance between storm sewer manholes shall be as follows:

Size of Pipe (inches)	Maximum Distance (feet)
12 thru 42	400
48 and larger	600

10)f. Inlets:

Inlets or drainage structures shall be utilized to collect surface water through grated openings and convey it to storm sewers, channels or culverts. Inlet design and spacing shall be in accordance with Section 7-400 of the Indiana Department of Highways' Road Design Manual - Volume 1 or other approved design procedure. The inlet grate opening provided must be adequate to pass the design 10 year flow with 50% of the sag inlet areas clogged. An overload channel from sag inlets to the overflow channel or basin shall be provided at sag inlets, so that the maximum depth of water that might be ponded in the street sag shall not exceed 7 inches.

Section 11. Workmanship and Materials:**11)a. Workmanship:**

The specifications for the construction of storm sewers shall not be less stringent than those set forth in the latest edition of the Indiana Department of Highways' "Standard Specifications"; additionally, ductile iron pipe shall be laid in accordance with American Water Works Association (AWWA) C-600 and clay pipe shall be laid in accordance with American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) C-12.

11)b. Materials:

Storm sewer manholes and inlets shall be constructed of masonry, cast in place concrete or precast reinforced concrete. Material and construction shall conform to Indiana Department of Highways' "Standard Specifications", Section 720.

Pipe and fittings used in storm sewer construction shall be extra-strength clay pipe (ASTM C-700), ductile iron pipe (AWWA C-151), or concrete pipe (ASTM C-76). Other pipe and fittings not specified herein may be used only when specifically authorized by the County Drainage Board. Pipe joints shall be flexible and watertight and shall conform to the requirements of Section 715.02 - Materials, of the latest edition of the Indiana Department of

Highways' Standard Specifications.

11)c. Special Hydraulic Structures:

Special hydraulic structures required to control the flow of water in storm runoff drainage systems include junction chambers, drop manholes, inverted siphons, stilling basins, and other special structures. The use of these structures shall be limited to those locations justified by prudent planning and by careful and thorough hydraulic engineering analysis.

Section 12. Open Channel Design Standards:

All open channels, whether private or public, and whether constructed on private or public land, shall conform to the design standards and other design requirements contained herein.

12)a. Manning's Equation:

The waterway for channels shall be determined using Manning's Equation.

Where: $Q = AV = A \ 1.486/n \ R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$

A = Waterway area of channel in square feet

Q = Discharge in cubic feet per second(cfs)

V, R, S & n are explained in Paragraph 10a

12)b. Channel Cross Section and Grade:

The required channel cross section and grade are determined by the design capacity, the material in which the channel is to be constructed, and the requirements for maintenance. A minimum depth may be required to provide adequate outlets for subsurface drains, tributary ditches, or streams. The channel grade shall be such that the velocity in the channel is high enough to prevent siltation but low enough to prevent erosion. Velocities less than 1.5 feet per second should be avoided since siltation will take place and ultimately reduce the channel cross section. The maximum permissible velocities in vegetal-lined channels are shown in Table 5. Developments through which the channel is to be constructed must be considered in design of the channel section.

12)c. Side Slopes:

Earthen channel side slopes shall be no steeper than 2 to 1. Flatter slopes may be required to prevent erosion and for ease of maintenance. Where channels will be lined, side slopes shall be no steeper than 1 ½ to 1 with adequate provisions made for weep holes. Side slopes steeper than 1 ½ to 1 may be used for lined channels provided that the side lining is designed and constructed as a structural retaining wall with provisions for live and dead load surcharge.

12)d. Channel Stability:

1. Characteristics of a stable channel are:

- A. It neither aggrades or degrades beyond tolerable limits.
- B. The channel banks do not erode to the extent that the channel cross section is changed appreciably.
- C. Excessive sediment bars do not develop.
- D. Excessive erosion does not occur around culverts, bridges or elsewhere.
- E. Gullies do not form or enlarge due to the entry of uncontrolled surface flow to the channel.

2. Channel stability shall be determined for an aged condition and the velocity shall be based on the design flow or the bank full flow, whichever is greater, using an 'n' value for various channel linings as shown in Table 4. In no case is it necessary to check channel stability for discharges greater than that from a 100-year frequency storm.

3. Channel stability must be checked immediately after construction. This stability analysis shall require a calculation of the anticipated ten-year frequency storm or full bank flow velocities, whichever is smaller, and consideration of the 'n' values for newly constructed channels of fine-grained soils and sands. The 'n' values may be determined in accordance with NRCS standards (National Engineering Handbook 5, Supplement B), and shall not exceed 0.025. The allowable velocity in the newly constructed channel may be increased by a maximum of 20 percent to reflect the effects of vegetation to be established under the following conditions:

- A. The soil and site in which the channel is to be constructed are suitable for rapid establishment and support of erosion controlling vegetation.
- B. Erosion controlling vegetation and proven methods for their establishment are shown.
- C. The channel design includes detailed plans for establishment of vegetation on the channel side slopes.

12)e. Drainage of Waterways:

Vegetated waterways that are subject to low flows of long duration or where wet conditions prevail shall be drained with a tile system or by other means such as paved gutters. Tile lines may be outletted through a drop structure at the end of the waterway or through a standard tile outlet.

12)f. Establishment of New Regulated Drain:

When the Drainage Board determines it is necessary to establish a new regulated drain, each developer must provide the necessary information and meet the requirements of the 1965 Indiana Drainage Code, as amended, for the establishment of a new Regulated Drain. The Drainage Board shall determine the necessary easements for adequate maintenance of any new Regulated Drain.

12)g. Appurtenant Structures:

The design of channels will consider all structures required for the proper functioning of the channel and its laterals, including travel ways needed for periodic operation and maintenance work. Recessed inlets and structures needed for entry of surface and subsurface flow into channels without significant erosion or degradation shall be included in the design of channel improvements. The design is also to provide for necessary flood gates, water level control devices, and any other appurtenance affecting the functioning of the channels and the attainment of the purpose for which they are built. The effect of channel improvements on existing culverts, bridges, buried cables, pipelines and inlet structures for surface and subsurface drainage on the channel being improved and laterals thereto shall be evaluated to determine the need for modification or replacement. Culverts and bridges which are modified or added as part of channel improvement projects shall meet reasonable standards for the type of structure, and shall have a minimum capacity equal to the design discharge or governmental agency design requirements, whichever is greater.

12)h. Disposition of Spoil:

Spoil material resulting from clearing, grubbing and channel excavation shall be disposed of in such a manner as to:

1. Minimize overbank wash.
2. Provide for the free flow of water between overbank areas and the channel.
3. Not hinder the development of travel ways for maintenance.
4. Leave the right-of-way in the best feasible condition, consistent with project purposes, for productive use by the owner.
5. Improve the aesthetic appearance of the site to the maximum possible extent.
6. Be approved by the IDNR or US Army Corps of Engineers - whichever is applicable - if deposited in the floodway.

Section 13. Construction and Materials:

13)a. Construction:

Specifications shall be in keeping with the proceeding standard and shall describe the requirements for proper installation of the project to achieve its intended purpose.

13)b. Materials:

Materials acceptable for use as channel lining are:

1. Grass
2. Revetment Riprap
3. Concrete
4. Hand-laid Riprap
5. Precast Cement Concrete Riprap
6. Grouted Riprap
7. Gabions

Other lining materials shall receive specific approval of the Drainage Board. Materials shall comply with the latest edition of the Indiana Department of Highways' Standard Specifications.

Section 14. Storm Water Detention:

The following shall govern the design of any improvement with respect to the detention of storm water runoff.

14)a. Acceptable Detention Methods:

The increased storm water runoff resulting from a proposed development should be detained on-site by the provisions of appropriate wet- or dry-bottom reservoirs, parking lots, or other acceptable techniques. Measures which retard the rate of overland flow and the velocity in runoff channels shall also be used to partially control runoff rate. Control devices shall limit the discharge to a rate no greater than that prescribed by this ordinance (see Paragraph 14, Section e).

14)b. Design Storm:

Design of stormwater detention facilities shall be based on a return period of once in 10 years and once in 100 years. The storage volume and outflow rate shall be sufficient to handle storm water runoff from a storm duration equal to or greater than the time of concentration for the

watershed. Rainfall depth-duration-frequency relationships and intensity-duration-frequency relationships are given in Tables 6 and 6A.

14)c. Allowable Release Rate:

In general, the release rate of stormwater from developments shall be:

Post-Developed Peak Rate Must Not Exceed Pre-Developed Peak Rate

**10-Year Frequency Storm
100-Year Frequency Storm**

**2-Year Frequency Storm
10-Year Frequency Storm**

That is, the release rates for developments up to and including the 10-year return period storm may not exceed the pre-developed peak 2-year return period stormwater runoff rate. The release rate for developments for the 11 - 100-year return period storms shall not exceed the pre-developed peak 10-year return period rate. For sites where the pre-developed area has more than one (1) outlet, the release rate should be computed based on pre-developed discharge to each outlet point. Methodology and computer models used for the analyses of pre- and post-developed conditions shall be the same.

For sites where depressional storage exists, the pre-developed peak runoff rate must include the effects of the noted depressional storage.

Runoff from all upstream tributary areas (off-site land areas) may be bypassed around the detention/retention facility without attenuation, provided that a separate outlet system is incorporated for the safe passage of such flows. If desired, runoff from all upstream tributary areas (off-site land areas) may be routed through the retention/detention facility; however, the efficiency of the detention/retention facility in controlling the on-site runoff may be severely affected if the off-site area is considerably larger than the on-site area. As a general guidance, on-line detention may not be effective in controlling on-site runoff where the ratio of off-site area to on-site area is larger than 5:1. Additional detention (above and beyond that required for on-site areas) may be required by the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board when the ratio of off-site area to on-site area is larger than 5:1.

In the event the downstream receiving channel or storm sewer system is inadequate to accommodate the post-developed release rate provided above, then the allowable release rate shall be reduced to that rate permitted by the capacity of the receiving downstream channel or storm sewer system. Additional detention, as determined by the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board, shall be required to store that portion of the runoff exceeding the capacity of the receiving sewers or waterways.

If the proposed development makes up only a portion of the undeveloped watershed upstream of the limiting restriction, the allowable release rate for the development shall be in direct proportion to the ratio of its drainage area to the drainage area of the entire watershed upstream of the restriction.

14)d. Drainage System Overflow Design:

Drainage systems shall have adequate capacity to convey the storm water runoff from all upstream tributary areas through the development under consideration for a 100 year return period design storm calculated on the basis of the upstream land in its present state of development. An allowance, equivalent to the reduction in flow rate provided, shall be made for upstream detention when such upstream detention and release rate have previously been approved by the Drainage Board and evidence of its construction can be shown.

14)e. Determination of Storage Volume:

I - Per the requirements of Section 7A. of this ordinance, the required volume of stormwater

storage shall be calculated using the Rational Method and based on the runoff from 10-year and 100-year return period storms. The following 12-step procedure may be used to determine the required volume of storage. Other design methods may be used, subject to the approval of the County Surveyor, as described in Paragraph 14, Section e (2).

Step Procedure

1. Determine total drainage area in acres "A".
2. Determine composite runoff coefficient "Cu" based on existing land use.
3. Determine time of concentration "tc" in minutes based on existing conditions.
4. Determine rainfall intensity "Iu", in inches per hour, based on time of concentration and from data given in Table 6A for the 10 year return period.
5. Compute runoff based on existing land use and 10 year return period. $Q_u = C_u I_u A_u$, or the allowable release rate "0".
6. Determine composite runoff coefficient "Cd" based on developed conditions and a 100 year return period.
7. Determine 100-year return rainfall intensity "Id" for various storm durations "td" up through the time of concentration for the developed area using Table 6A.
8. Determine developed inflow rates "Qd" for various storm durations times "td", measured in hours.

$$Q_d = C_d I_d A$$

9. Compute a storage rates "td" for various storm duration "td" up through the time of concentration of the developed area.

$$Std = Q_d - Q_u$$

10. Compute required storage volume SR in acre feet for each storm duration "td". This assumes a triangular hydrograph of duration (2*td) hours with a peak flow of Std dt td hours.

$$SR = \frac{(Std) \, td}{12}$$

11. Select largest storage volume computed in step 10 for any storm duration "td" for detention basin design.

12. Repeat this process for the 2-year release rate and the post-developed 10-year storm.

14)e. Determination of Storage Volume, Continued:

- II- Methods other than the Rational Method for determining runoff and routing of stormwater may be used to determine the storage volume required to control storm water runoff. The procedures or methods used must receive the prior approval of the County Surveyor. The use of these models or other approved procedures can be defined in a seven step procedure to determine the required storage volume of the detention basin.

Step Procedure

1. Calibrate the hydrologic/hydraulic model that is to be used for prediction of runoff and routing of storm water.
2. For each storm duration listed in Table 6, perform steps three through six.
3. Determine the two (2) year and ten (10) year, undeveloped peak flows. Denote these flows by Q_{u2} and Q_{u10} .
4. Determine the ten (10) year and one hundred (100) year runoff hydrographs (H_{d10}) and (H_{d100}) for developed conditions.
5. Determine the hydrographs that must be stored (H_{s10}) and (H_{s100}) by subtracting a flow up to Q_{u2} and Q_{u10} from the hydrographs (H_{d10}) and (H_{d100}) found in step 4.
6. Determine the volume of water (V_s) to be stored by calculating the area under the hydrographs H_{s10} and H_{s100} .
7. The detention basin must be designed to store the largest volume (V_s) found for any storm duration analyzed in step 6.

14)f. General Detention Basin Design Requirements:

Basins shall be constructed to detain temporarily the storm water runoff which exceeds the maximum peak flow rate authorized by this Ordinance. The volume of storage provided in these basins, together with such storage as may be authorized in other on-site facilities shall be sufficient to control excess runoff from the ten (10) and one hundred (100) year storms.

The following design principles shall be observed:

1. The maximum volume of water stored and subsequently released at the design release rate shall not result in a storage duration in excess of 48 hours unless additional storms occur within the period.
2. The maximum planned depth of storm water stored (without a permanent pool) shall not exceed four feet.
3. All storm water detention facilities shall be separated by not less than 25 feet from any building or structure to be occupied.
4. All excavated excess spoil shall be spread so as to provide for aesthetic and recreational features such as sledding hills, sports fields, etc. In order to provide safety, erosion control, stability and ease of maintenance advantages, slopes no steeper than 6 horizontal to 1 vertical (6:1) shall be permitted.
5. Safety screens having a maximum opening of 4 inches shall be provided for any pipe or opening to prevent children or large animals from crawling into the structures.
6. Danger signs shall be mounted at appropriate locations to warn of deep water, possible flooding conditions during storm periods and other dangers that exist. Fencing shall be provided if deemed necessary by the Drainage Board.
7. Outlet control structures shall be designed to operate as simply as possible and shall require little or no maintenance and/or attention for proper operations. They shall limit discharges into existing or planned downstream channels or conduits so as not to exceed the predetermined maximum authorized peak flow rate.

8. Emergency overflow facilities such as a weir or spillway shall be provided for the release of exceptional storm runoffs or in emergency conditions should the normal discharge devices become totally or partially inoperative. The overflow facility shall be of such design that its operation is automatic and does not require manual attention.
9. Grass or other suitable vegetative cover shall be provided throughout the entire basin area. Grass should be cut regularly at approximately monthly intervals during the growing season or as required.
10. Debris and trash removal and other necessary maintenance shall be performed on a regular basis to assure continued operation in conformance to design.
11. Hydraulic calculations shall be submitted to substantiate all design features.
12. No detention basin or other water storage area, permanent or temporary, shall be constructed under or within ten (10) feet of any pole or high voltage electric line.
13. No residential lots or any parts thereof, shall be used for any part of a detention basin or for the storage of water, either temporary or permanent.

14)g. Dry-Bottom Basin Design Requirements:

Detention basins which will not contain a permanent pool of water shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Provisions shall be incorporated to facilitate complete interior drainage of dry bottom basins, to include the provisions of natural grades to outlet structures, longitudinal and transverse grades to perimeter drainage facilities, paved gutters, or the installation of subsurface drains.
2. The detention basin shall, whenever possible, be designed to serve as a secondary or multipurpose function. Recreational facilities, aesthetic qualities (open spaces) or other types of use shall be considered in planning the detention facility.

14)h. Wet-Bottom Basin Design Requirements with Fence:

Where part of a detention basin will contain a permanent pool of water, all the items required for detention storage shall apply except that the system of drains with a positive gravity outlet required to maintain a dry bottom basin will not be required. A controlled positive outlet will be required to maintain the design water level in the wet bottom basin and provide required detention storage above the design water level. However, the following additional conditions shall apply:

1. Basins designed with permanent pools or containing permanent lakes shall have a water area of sufficient size to handle the runoff from the proposed development. If fish are to be used to keep the pond clean a minimum depth of approximately 10 feet shall be maintained over at least 25 percent of the pond area. The remaining lake area shall have no extensive shallow areas, except as required by subsection (3) below.
2. In excavated lakes the underwater side slopes in the lake shall be stable. In the case of valley storage, natural slopes may be considered to be stable.
3. A safety ledge 6 feet in width is required and must be installed in all lakes approximately 18 inches below the permanent water level. In addition, a similar maintenance ledge 12 inches minimum above the permanent water line shall be provided. The slope between the two ledges shall be stable and of a material such as stone or riprap which will prevent erosion due to wave action.

4. A safety ramp exit from the lake is required in all cases. It shall have a minimum width of 20 feet and an exit slope no steeper than 6 horizontal to 1 vertical (6:1). The ramp shall be of a suitable material to prevent structural instability due to vehicle impacts and/or wave action.
5. Periodic maintenance is required in lakes to control weed and larval growth. The reservoir shall also be designed to provide for the easy removal of sediment which will accumulate during periods of reservoir operation. A means of maintaining the designed water level of the lake during prolonged periods of dry weather is also required.
6. For emergency use, basin cleaning or shoreline maintenance, facilities shall be provided or plans prepared for auxiliary equipment to permit emptying and drainage.
7. Aeration facilities to prevent pond stagnation shall be provided, if required. Design calculations to substantiate the effectiveness of these aeration facilities shall be submitted with final engineering plans. Agreement for the perpetual operation and maintenance of aeration facilities shall be prepared to the satisfaction of the Drainage Board.
8. Basins designed with permanent pools or containing permanent lakes shall be surrounded by a non-climbable fence at least six (6) feet in height suitably posted to prevent unauthorized entry into the pool area, as shown on typical cross-section.

14)i. Wet-Bottom Basin Design Requirements without Fence:

Where part of a detention basin will contain a permanent pool of water, all of the items required for detention storage shall apply except that the system of drains with a positive gravity outlet required to maintain a dry-bottom basin will not be required. A controlled positive outlet will be required to maintain the design water level in the wet bottom basin and provide required detention storage above the design water level. However, the following additional conditions shall apply:

1. Basin designed with permanent pools or containing permanent lakes shall have a water area of sufficient size to handle the runoff from the proposed development. If fish are to be used to keep the pond clean a minimum depth of approximately 10 feet shall be maintained over at least 25 percent of the pond area. The remaining lake area shall have no extensive shallow areas, except as required by subsection (3) below.
2. In excavated lakes the underwater side slopes in the lake shall be stable. In the case of valley storage, natural slopes may be considered to be stable.
3. A safety ledge shall be a minimum of 10 feet in width and installed a minimum of 18 inches below the permanent water level of all lakes. In addition, a similar maintenance ledge shall be established a minimum of 12 inches above the permanent water line. The slope between the two ledges shall be 6 horizontal to 1 vertical (6:1) and shall be protected from erosion with hard armoring or bioengineered techniques.
4. A safety ramp exit from the lake is required in all cases. It shall have a minimum width of 20 feet and an exit slope of 6 horizontal to 1 vertical (6:1). The ramp shall be constructed of suitable material to prevent structural instability due to vehicle impacts and/or wave action.
5. Periodic maintenance is required in lakes to control weed and larval growth. The reservoir shall also be designed to provide for the easy removal of sediment which will accumulate during periods of reservoir operation. A means of maintaining the designed water level of the lake during prolonged periods of dry weather is also required.

6. For emergency use, basin cleaning or shoreline maintenance, facilities shall be provided or plans prepared for auxiliary equipment to permit emptying and drainage.
7. Aeration facilities or other facilities to prevent pond stagnation shall be provided, if required.

14)j. Parking Lot Storage:

Paved parking lots may be designed to provide temporary detention storage of storm waters on all or a portion of their surfaces. Outlets will be designed so as to empty the stored waters slowly. Depths of storage must be limited to a maximum depth of seven inches so as to prevent damage to parked vehicles and so that access to parked vehicles is not impaired. Ponding should in general, be confined to those positions of the parking lots farthest from the area served.

14)k. Facility Financial Responsibilities:

The construction cost of storm water control systems and required facilities which are identified in the Unified Subdivision Ordinance of Tippecanoe County shall be accepted as part of the cost of land development. If general public use of the facility can be demonstrated, negotiations for public participation in the cost of such development may be considered.

14)l. Facility Maintenance Responsibility:

Maintenance of detention/retention facilities during construction, and thereafter, shall be the responsibility of the land developer/owner. Assignment of responsibility for maintaining facilities serving more than one lot or holding shall be documented by appropriate covenants to property deeds, unless responsibility is formally accepted by a public body, and determined before the final drainage plans are approved.

Stormwater detention/retention basins may be donated to the County or other unit of government designated by the County, for ownership and permanent maintenance providing:

1. The County or other governmental unit is willing to accept responsibility.
2. The facility has been designed and constructed according to all applicable revisions of this ordinance.
3. All completed improvements have been approved and accepted by the County for land area served by the drainage basin.
4. Retention ponds containing a permanent pool of water have all side slopes between the riprap and high water line sodded and the remaining land area hydroseeded; are equipped with electrically driven aeration devices, if required to maintain proper aerobic conditions and sustain aquatic life; have a four-foot wide crushed limestone walkway at the high water line encompassing the body of water; provide public access acceptable to the responsible governmental agency; and the high water line is no closer than 35 feet to any property line.
5. Dry-detention ponds have all side slopes, basin bottoms and areas above the high water line hydroseeded, and the high water line is no closer than 25 feet to any development boundary.

14)m. Inspections:

All public and privately owned detention storage facilities will be inspected by representatives of the developer, owner, or homeowners association no less than once every two years. A certified inspection report completed by a professional engineer or licensed surveyor, which covers physical conditions, available storage capacity and the operational condition of key facility elements, will be provided to the county.

14)n. Corrective Measures:

If deficiencies are found during the inspection, the owner of the detention/retention facility will be required to take all necessary measures to correct such deficiencies within 180 days. If the owner fails to correct the deficiencies within the allowed time period, the county will undertake the work and collect from the owner using lien rights if necessary.

14)o. Joint Development of Control Systems:

Storm water control systems may be planned and constructed jointly by two or more developers as long as compliance with this Ordinance is maintained.

14)p. Installation of Runoff and Erosion Control systems:

Runoff and erosion control systems shall be installed according to the approved construction sequencing plan during the course of site development. The Board will require an erosion control plan to be submitted as part of the construction plans and specifications. Any development project which disturbs 5 acres or more of total land area is also subject to state plan review as required under 327 IAC 15-5 (Rule 5). Erosion/sediment control plans must be sent to the Tippecanoe County Soil & Water Conservation District for review. A Notice of Intent is filed with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).

Detention/retention basins shall be designed with an additional six percent of available capacity to allow for sediment accumulation resulting from development and to permit the pond to function for reasonable periods between cleanings. Basins should be designed to collect sediment and debris in specific locations so that removal costs are kept to a minimum.

14)q. Detention Facilities in Floodplains:

If detention storage is provided within a floodplain, only the net increase in storage volume above that which naturally existed on the floodplain shall be credited to the development. No credit will be granted for volumes below the elevation of the regulatory flood at the location unless compensatory storage is also provided.

14)r. Off-site Drainage Provisions:

When the allowable runoff is released in an area that is susceptible to flooding, the developer may be required to construct appropriate storm drains through such area to avert increased flood hazard caused by the concentration of allowable runoff at one point instead of the natural overland distribution. The requirement of off-site drains shall be at the discretion of the Drainage Board.

14)s. Detention Systems shall be Regulated Drains:

All storm water detention systems which include detention or retention basins, conveyance systems, structures and appurtenances located outside of the right-of-way shall be incorporated into a regulated drain at the discretion of the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board. The developer shall petition to establish such regulated drain pursuant to the provisions of I.C.-36-9-27-54, and the drainage plan shall not be approved until such petition is submitted in a form approved by the Surveyor and the Drainage Board.

14)t. Notice Required to Landowners:

Where the outfall from a stormwater drainage system of any developer flows through real estate not owned by the developer prior to reaching a regulated drain or natural waterway (as determined by the County Surveyor), no approval shall be granted for the stormwater drainage system until all owners of real estate and/or tenants crossed by the outfall either consent in writing to the use of their real estate or are notified of a hearing relevant to the proposed use. Notification of the time and place of the hearing shall be made in person or by certified mail at least five (5) to ten (10) days prior to the hearing. Proof of notice to each landowner shall be filed by affidavit with the Drainage Board prior to the hearing.

Section 15. Erosion Control:

15)a. General Principles:

The following principles apply to all land-disturbing activities within Tippecanoe County regulated area

and should be considered in the preparation of submissions required under this Ordinance:

1. To minimize the potential for soil erosion, development should fit the topography and soils of the site. Areas with steep slopes where deep cuts and fills may be required should be avoided wherever possible, and natural contours should be followed as closely as possible.
2. Natural vegetation should be retained and protected wherever possible. Areas immediately adjacent to watercourses and lakes also should be left undisturbed wherever possible.
3. All activities on a site should be conducted in a logical sequence so that the smallest practical area of land will be exposed for the shortest practical period of time during development.
4. Provisions should be made to accommodate the increased runoff caused by changed soil and surface conditions (impervious areas) during and after development.
5. Minimize the length and steepness of slopes to reduce erosion potential.

**15)b. Design Criteria, Standards, and Specifications for
Erosion Control Measures:**

All erosion control measures including, but not limited to, those required to comply with this Ordinance shall meet the design criteria, standards, and specifications for erosion control measures similar to or the same as those outlined in the "Indiana Handbook for Erosion Control in Developing Areas" published by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

15)c. Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements

The following requirements shall be met on all sites:

1. Sediment-laden water flowing from the site shall be detained by erosion control measures appropriate to minimize sedimentation.
2. Water shall not be discharged in a manner that causes erosion at or downstream of the point of discharge.
3. All access to building sites that cross a drainage easement, regulated drain, or swale/channel shall have a culvert of appropriate size.
4. Wastes or unused building materials, including but not limited to garbage, debris, cleaning wastes, wastewater, toxic materials, and hazardous substances, shall not be carried by runoff from a site. All wastes shall be disposed of in a proper manner.
5. Sediment being tracked from a site onto public or private roadways shall be minimized. This shall be accomplished initially by a temporary gravel construction entrance, in addition to a well-planned layout of roads, access drives, and parking areas.
6. Public or private roadways shall be kept cleared of accumulated sediment. Bulk clearing of sediment shall not include flushing the area with water.
7. All storm drain inlets shall be protected against sedimentation with barriers meeting accepted criteria, standards and specifications.
8. Runoff passing through a site from adjacent areas shall be controlled by diverting it around disturbed areas, where practical. Diverted runoff shall be conveyed in a manner that will not erode the channel and receiving areas. Alternatively, the existing channel may be left undisturbed or improved to prevent erosion or sedimentation from occurring.
9. Drainageways and swales shall be designed and adequately protected so that their final gradients and resultant velocities will not cause channel or outlet scouring.

10. All disturbed ground left inactive for fourteen (14) or more days shall be stabilized by seeding, sodding, mulching, covering, or by other equivalent erosion control measures.
11. Appropriate sediment control practices shall be installed prior to any land disturbance and thereafter whenever necessary.
12. During the period of construction activity at a site, erosion control measures necessary to meet the requirements of this Ordinance shall be maintained by the applicant.

15)d. Content Requirements of Erosion Control Plans:

The following items must be incorporated into or included on an erosion control sheet(s) as part of the overall construction and development plans submitted to the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board or the Tippecanoe County Surveyor for drainage approval:

1. All existing and proposed lakes, ponds, streams, channels, ditches, swales, wetlands, and other water bodies and drainage systems at the project site.
2. Existing and proposed contours/spot elevations for the project site.
3. Delineation of vegetative covers, including areas of vegetation that will not be disturbed.
4. Soil stockpile locations.
5. Locations and dimensions of all proposed erosion control measures.
6. Details, including installation details, and specifications for all erosion control measures.
7. Schedule of construction, including each land-disturbing activity and the installation of erosion control measures.
8. Provisions for maintenance of all erosion control measures.

Additionally, erosion control plans must comply with state review as set forth under 327 IAC 15-5 (Rule 5) for any development project which disturbs 5 acres or more of total land area.

Section 16. Certifications And Acceptance:

After completion of the project and before final approval of the stormwater drainage system, a professionally prepared and certified 'as-built' set of plans shall be submitted to the Drainage Board for review. Additionally, a digital copy of the 'as-built' plans is required in a format approved by the County Surveyor. These plans shall include all pertinent data relevant to the completed storm drainage system and shall include:

- (1) Pipe size and pipe material
- (2) Invert elevations
- (3) Top rim elevations
- (4) Pipe structure lengths
- (5) Data and calculations showing detention basin storage volume
- (6) Certified statement on plans stating the completed storm drainage system substantially complies with construction plans as approved by the Drainage Board. (See certificate on page 56)

All 'as-built' plans shall be submitted to the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board or County Surveyor with a Certificate of Completion and Compliance.

The subdivider, property owner, or developer shall be required to file a maintenance bond with the Tippecanoe County Drainage Board, prior to acceptance, in an amount not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the cost of the stormwater drainage system located outside the public road right-of-ways, and in a form satisfactory to the Board's attorney, in order to assure the satisfactory construction and condition of the stormwater drainage system for a period of three years after the date of their final approval by the County Surveyor.

Section 17. Changes in Plan:

Any significant change or deviation in the detailed plans and specifications after granting formal approval shall be filed in duplicate with and approved by the Drainage Board prior to the land development involving the change. Copies of the changes, if approved, shall be attached to the original plans and specifications.

Section 18. Determination of Impact Drainage Areas:

The Drainage Board is authorized, but is not required, to classify certain geographical areas as Impact Drainage Areas and to enact and promulgate regulations which are generally applied. In determining Impact Drainage Areas, the Drainage Board shall consider such factors as topography, soil type, capacity of existing legal drains and distance from adequate drainage facility. The following areas shall be designated as Impact Drainage Areas, unless good reason for not including them is presented to the Drainage Board:

1. Watersheds for which the Drainage Board has approved, at a minimum, a schematic design for regional detention.
2. A floodway or floodplain as designated by the Unified Subdivision Ordinance of Tippecanoe County.
3. Land within 75 feet of each bank of any regulated ditch.
4. Land within 75 feet of the center line of any regulated drain tile.

Land where there is not an adequate outlet, taking into consideration the capacity and depth of the outlet, may be designated as an Impact Drainage Area by resolution of the Drainage Board. Special requirements for development within any Impact Drainage Area shall be included in the resolution.

Section 19. Other Requirements:

19)a. Sump Pumps:

Sump pumps installed to receive and discharge groundwaters or other storm waters shall be connected to the storm sewer where possible or discharged into a designated storm drainage channel. Sump pumps installed to receive and discharge floor drain flow or other sanitary sewage shall be connected to the sanitary sewers. A sump pump shall be used for one function only, either the discharge of storm waters or the discharge of sanitary sewage.

19)b. Down Spouts:

All down spouts or roof drains shall discharge onto the ground or be connected to the storm sewer. No down spouts or roof drains shall be connected to the sanitary sewers.

19)c. Footing Drains:

Footing drains shall be connected to storm sewers where possible or designated storm drainage channels. No footing drains or drainage tile shall be connected to the sanitary sewer.

19)d. Basement Floor Drains:

Basement floor drains shall be connected to the sanitary sewers.

Section 20. Inspections:

After the approval of final drainage plans by the Drainage Board hereunder, the Surveyor shall make, or shall cause to be made, such inspections of the work being done pursuant to such plans as are necessary to insure full compliance with the provisions of this ordinance and the terms of such final approval.

Section 21. Entry:

Upon presentation of proper credentials, the Surveyor or his authorized representatives may enter at reasonable times any premises in Tippecanoe County to perform any duty imposed upon him by this code.

Section 22. Stop Order:

Whenever work is being done contrary to the provisions of this code or final drainage plans approved by the Drainage Board, the Tippecanoe County Building Commissioner may, upon the written request of the Surveyor, order the work stopped by notice in writing served on any person engaged in the doing or causing of such work to be done, and any such persons shall forthwith stop such work until authorized by the Building Commissioner to proceed with the work.

Section 23. Disclaimer of Liability:

The degree of protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on historical records, engineering, and scientific methods of study. Larger storms may occur or storm water runoff depths may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land uses permitted will be free from storm water damage. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of Tippecanoe County or any officer or employee thereof for any damage which may result from reliance on this ordinance or on any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

Section 24. Corrective Action:

Nothing herein contained shall prevent Tippecanoe County from taking such other lawful action as may be necessary to prevent or remedy any violation. All costs connected therewith shall accrue to the person or persons responsible.

Section 25. Repealer:

All ordinances or parts thereof in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are repealed.

Section 26. When Effective:

This ordinance shall become effective after its final passage, approval and publication as required by law.

Section 27. Exempt Projects:

All residential, commercial or industrial subdivision (major or minor) or construction project thereon, which has had its drainage plan approved by the Drainage Board prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall be exempt from all of the requirements of this ordinance.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX - Tables and Figures

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Table 1

Huff (50%) Rainfall Distribution

Median Time Distributions of Heavy Storm Rainfall at a Point

CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF STORM RAINFALL FOR GIVEN STORM TYPE	
(Cumulative Percent of Storm Time)	(Third Quartile)
<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>25</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>35</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>40</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>45</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>55</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>60</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>65</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>70</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>75</u>	<u>85</u>
<u>80</u>	<u>89</u>
<u>85</u>	<u>92</u>
<u>90</u>	<u>95</u>

95

97

TABLE 2
Urban Runoff Coefficients

Type of Surface	Runoff Coefficient "C"
Asphalt	0.82
Concrete	0.85
Roof	0.85
Lawns (Sandy)	
Flat (0-2% Slope)	0.07
Rolling (2-7% Slope)	0.12
Steep (greater than 7%)	0.17
Lawns (Clay)	
Flat (0-2% Slope)	0.16
Rolling (2-7% Slope)	0.21
Steep (greater than 7%)	0.30

1. The coefficients of this tabulation are applicable to storms of 5 to 10 year frequencies. Coefficients for less frequent higher intensity storms shall be modified as follows*:

Return Period (yrs)	Multiply "C" by
25	1.1
50	1.2
100	1.25

*The upper limit for runoff is 1.00.

TABLE 2A
Rural Runoff Coefficients

Type of Surface	Run Coefficient "C"
Woodland (Sandy)	
Flat (0-5% Slope)	0.10
Rolling (5-10% Slope)	0.25
Steep (greater than 10% Slope)	0.30
Woodland (Clay)	
Flat	0.30
Rolling	0.35
Steep	0.50
Pasture (Sandy)	
Flat	0.10
Rolling	0.16
Steep	0.22
Pasture (Clay)	
Flat	0.30
Rolling	0.36
Steep	0.42
Cultivated (Sandy)	
Flat	0.30

Rolling	0.40
Steep	0.52
Cultivated (Clay)	
Flat	0.50
Rolling	0.60
Steep	0.72

1. The coefficients of this tabulation are applicable to storms of 5 to 10 year frequencies. Coefficients for less frequent higher intensity storms shall be modified as follows:

Return Period (yrs)	Multiply "C" by
25	1.1
50	1.2
100	1.25

TABLE 3

Runoff Coefficients "C" By Land Use and Typical Inlet Times

Land Use	Runoff Coefficients			Inlet Times (minutes)
	Flat	Rolling	Steep	
Commercial (CDB)	0.75	0.83	0.91	5
Commercial (Neighborhood)	0.54	0.60	0.66	
Industrial	0.63	0.70	0.77	
Garden Apartments	0.54	0.60	0.66	
Churches	0.54	0.60	0.66	5-10
Schools	0.31	0.35	0.39	
Semi Detached Residential	0.45	0.50	0.55	
Detached Residential	0.40	0.45	0.50	
Quarter Acre Lots	0.36	0.40	0.44	
Half Acre Lots	0.31	0.35	0.39	10-15
Parkland	0.18	0.20	0.22	To be Computed

1. Flat terrain 0-2 % slopes.
2. Rolling terrain 2-7% slopes.
3. Steep terrain greater than 7% slopes.
4. Interpolation, extrapolation and adjustment for local conditions shall be based on engineering experience and judgment.
5. The coefficients of this tabulation are applicable to storms of 5 to 10 year frequencies. Coefficients for less frequent higher intensity storms shall be modified as follows:

Return Period	Multiply "C" by
25	1.1
50	1.2
100	1.25

TABLE 4

Typical Values of Manning's n

Material	Manning's n	Desirable Maximum Velocities
<i>Closed Conduits</i>		
Concrete	0.013	

f.p.s.

Vitrified Clay 0.013 15
f.p.s.

Brick 0.015
15 f.p.s.

Cast Iron 0.013 15
f.p.s.

Circular Corrugated Metal Pipe, Annular Corrugations, 2 2/3 x 1/2 in.
Unpaved 0.024 7

f.p.s.
25% Paved 0.021 7 f.p.s.
50% Paved 0.018 7 f.p.s.
100% Paved 0.013 7 f.p.s.

Concrete Culverts 0.013

Open Channels

Concrete 0.013
(trowel finish)

Concrete 0.015
(broom/float finish)

Gunitite 0.018

Riprap Placed 0.030

Riprap Dumped 0.035

Gabion 0.028

New Earth 0.025
(uniform, sodded, clay)

Existing Earth 0.030
(fairly uniform with some weeds)

Dense Growth of Weeds 0.040

Dense Weeds and Brush 0.040

Swale With Grass 0.035

TABLE 5

Maximum Permissible Velocities in Vegetal-Lined Channels (1)			
<i>Cover</i>	<i>Channel Slope Range</i>	<i>Permissible Velocity (2)</i>	
		<i>Erosion Resistant Soils</i>	<i>Easily Eroded Soils</i>

	(Percent) (3)	(ft. per sec.) (4)	(ft. per sec.) (4)
Bermuda Grass	0-5 5-10 Over 10	8 7 6	6 5 4
Bahia Buffalo Grass Kentucky Bluegrass Smooth Brome Blue Grama	0-5 5-10 Over 10	7 6 5	5 4 3
Grass Mixture Reed Canary Grass	(3) 0-5 5-10	 5 4	 4 3
Lespedeza Sericea Weeping Lovegrass Yellow Bluestem Redtop Alfalfa Red Fescue	(4) 0-5 5-10	3.4	2.5
Common Lespedeza (5) Sudangrass (5)	(6) 0-5	3.5	2.5

- (1) From Soil Conservation Service, SCS-TP-61, "Handbook of Channel Design for Soil and Water Conservation".
- (2) Use velocities exceeding 5 feet per second only where good channel ground covers and proper maintenance can be obtained.
- (3) Do not use on slopes steeper than 10 percent except for vegetated side slopes in combination with a stone, concrete, or highly resistant vegetative center section.
- (4) Do not use on slopes steeper than 5 percent except for vegetated side slopes in combination with a stone, concrete, or highly resistant vegetative center section.
- (5) Annuals - use on mild slopes or as temporary protection until permanent covers are established.
- (6) Use on slopes steeper than 5 percent is not recommended.

TABLE 6

*RAINFALL DEPTHS FOR VARIOUS RETURN PERIODS AND STORM DURATIONS**Depth (Inches)*

Duration		Return Period (Years)				
50	100	2	5	10	25	
5 min.		0.42	0.52	0.59	0.68	0.75
0.82						
10 min.		0.64	0.79	0.91	1.04	1.15
15 min.		0.80	0.99	1.13	1.29	1.43
20 min.		0.95	1.17	1.34	1.53	1.70
30 min.		1.11	1.37	1.57	1.79	1.98
40 min.		1.23	1.52	1.74	1.99	2.20
50 min.		1.33	1.64	1.87	2.14	2.36
60 min.		1.40	1.73	1.97	2.26	2.49
1.5 hrs.		1.70	2.09	2.39	2.73	3.03
3.30						
2 hrs.	1.71	2.11	2.41	2.76	3.05	3.33
3 hrs.	1.84	2.27	2.60	2.97	3.29	3.59
4 hrs.	2.06	2.54	2.90	3.31	3.67	4.00
5 hrs.	2.16	2.66	3.04	3.48	3.85	4.20
6 hrs.	2.22	2.74	3.13	3.58	3.96	4.32
7 hrs.	2.31	2.85	3.26	3.72	4.12	4.49
8 hrs.	2.35	2.90	3.32	3.79	4.20	4.58
9 hrs.	2.42	2.99	3.41	3.90	4.32	4.71
10 hrs.		2.49	3.07	3.51	4.01	4.44
4.84						
12 hrs.		2.58	3.18	3.63	4.15	4.59
5.01						
14 hrs.		2.66	3.29	3.76	4.30	4.75
5.18						
16 hrs.		2.75	3.40	3.88	4.44	4.91
5.39						
18 hrs.		2.82	3.48	3.98	4.55	5.03
5.49						
20 hrs.		2.89	3.56	4.07	4.65	5.15
5.62						
24 hrs.		3.00	3.70	4.23	4.83	5.35
5.83						

TABLE 6A

RAINFALL INTENSITIES FOR VARIOUS RETURN PERIODS AND STORM DURATIONS
*(Inches/Hour)**Intensity*

Duration	Return Period (Years)					
	2	5	10	25	50	100
5 min.	5.04	6.24	7.08	8.16	9.00	9.84
10 min.	3.84	7.74	5.46	6.24	6.90	7.50
15 min.	3.20	3.96	4.52	5.16	5.72	6.20
20 min.	2.85	3.51	4.02	4.59	5.10	5.55
30 min.	2.22	2.74	3.12	3.58	3.96	4.32
40 min.	1.85	2.28	2.61	2.99	3.30	3.60
50 min.	1.60	1.97	2.24	2.57	2.83	3.10
60 min.	1.40	1.73	1.97	2.25	2.49	2.72
1.5 hrs.	1.13	1.39	1.59	1.82	2.02	2.20
2 hrs.	0.86	1.06	1.21	1.38	1.53	1.67
3 hrs.	0.61	0.76	0.87	0.99	1.10	1.20
4 hrs.	0.52	0.64	0.73	0.83	0.92	1.00
5 hrs.	0.43	0.53	0.61	0.70	0.77	0.84
6 hrs.	0.37	0.46	0.52	0.60	0.66	0.72
7 hrs.	0.33	0.41	0.47	0.53	0.59	0.64
8 hrs.	0.29	0.36	0.42	0.47	0.53	0.57
9 hrs.	0.27	0.33	0.38	0.43	0.48	0.52
10 hrs.	0.25	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.44	0.48
12 hrs.	0.22	0.27	0.30	0.35	0.38	0.42
14 hrs.	0.19	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.34	0.37
16 hrs.	0.17	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.31	0.34
18 hrs.	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.31
20 hrs.	0.14	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.28
24 hrs.	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24

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FIGURE 1

Street and Gutter Capacities (continuous grade)

